

The Evening Herald

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HUGHES BLUNDERS AGAIN

IN endeavoring to create the impression that Republicans are entitled to much of the credit for passing federal reserve act, Candidate Hughes made another startling blunder. The truth of the matter, he said, "is that through Republican efforts and under a Republican commission the foundations were laid upon which our opponents builded." The reference is to the National Monetary commission, which was headed by the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and which after more than four years of expensive sessions and travel, reported to congress in favor of a law leaving the centralization of the great financial reserves of the country untouched and creating a central bank privately owned and controlled in Wall street.

The National Monetary commission reported January 1, 1912, and the Republican senate under Tait had a full fourteen months in which to agree either upon the Aldrich bill or some other plan of currency reform. No plan at all was advanced by the senate simply because the Democrats and progressive Republicans of the senate absolutely refused to accept the Aldrich scheme of placing control of the country's finances in a few favored hands and the senate reactionary Republicans refused to consider any other plan.

But in December, 1912, less than ten months after President Wilson was inaugurated, a Democratic congress responding to the recommendations of President Wilson passed the federal reserve act, under which the country's present unbridled prosperity has come to be a fact. In no particular does the federal reserve act follow the Aldrich plan; indeed Aldrich himself, though at the time retired from the senate, in speeches before financial audiences denounced every essential provision of the federal reserve act.

The new law uprooted the system of concentrating banking reserves in New York and Chicago, and in lieu of a privately controlled central bank, established a system of twelve regional reserve banks controlled by the government. Thus power over the credit and currency of the country was distributed fairly throughout the country, so that the great producing agricultural and industrial sections of the United States are no longer dependent upon Wall street.

If Republicans are entitled to credit for the reserve act, especially the Republicans of the United States senate, as is claimed, why did all but three Republicans of the United States senate vote against it on passage in the senate and why did all but 20 Republicans in the house, or more than two-thirds of the Republican membership of the house, vote against it upon its passage in the house? In laying such stress upon the work of Aldrich's Wall street controlled Monetary commission, it may be justly inferred that Hughes' sympathies lie with the reactionary plan of that commission rather than with the progressive and entirely different plan enacted into law by the Democrats under Woodrow Wilson.

HUGHES AND THE FARMER

IT is natural to anticipate a lifting of embargoes by progressive American farmers when their attention is drawn to the various important embargoes imposed in the general supply bill of New York - Charles Evans Hughes, June 18, 1916, when the present Republican nominee for president was governor.

Farmers will be interested to observe that by his laws Hughes imposed over \$11,000 for investigation and examination of contagious diseases of plants and San Jose scale and other dangerous insect pests; \$10,000 for Farmers' Institute work; \$100 for investigation of insecticides and fumigicides; \$2,000 for a sprayer to fight insect pests; \$500 for dissemination of information concerning cheap rates in New York; \$100 for contesting and disseminating information relative to agricultural laws within the state; \$500 for equipping the New York State College of Agriculture; \$10,000 for committee enlargement of the State Veterinary College; \$5,000 for the maintenance of the department of Veterinary Science in State University, and \$500 designated to

make up a deficiency in the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

This is interesting when it is observed that on June 23, 1916, just one week later, Hughes approved a bill increasing the salaries of a group of state officers, the lowest salary of whom was already \$5,000 a year. The salary of the attorney-general was increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 (double), that of the state engineer and surveyor from \$5,000 to \$8,000, that of the comptroller from \$5,000 to \$6,000, that of the state treasurer from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and that of the secretary of state from \$4,000 to \$6,000, with the comment that "the salaries of these state officers have been altogether too low."

After cogitating on Hughes' method of selection in the use of public money—vetting practical agricultural appropriations and increasing already large salaries—it is to be expected that the sensible farmer will turn to the achievements of the Democratic administration and reflect that no Democratic legislation is due the Rural Credits law, the provision in the federal reserve law, making large mortgages and negotiable paper based on live stock, local security in regional banks for issuance of emergency currency, creation of the division of Republican weakness notwithstanding markets and rural organization, the establishment of grain standards, the date Hughes. Well may the Republican campaign cry:

"It is an argument that the Democracy wants the light to shine. It is an argument that any sensible Republican knows will have to be reckoned with.

"The opposition has not yet put the president on the defensive. In his speech he is not defending a record he chronicles and explains it, nor so much in answer to attack as for the information of the nation."

Emphasizing as it does, from an aggressive Republican source, the foregoing preface to an argument for Hughes constitutes a remarkable recognition of Democratic strength, and banks for issuance of emergency currency, creation of the division of Republican weakness notwithstanding markets and rural organization, the establishment of grain standards, the date Hughes. Well may the Republican campaign cry:

"It is an argument that Woodrow Wilson had not done so much."

ROOSEVELT TREACHERY.

THE MOCKERY, as well as treachery to Progressive principles involved in the proposed public reconciliation between Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, which has been planned as a spectacular campaign aid to Candidate Hughes, is emphasized in a statement just issued by William H. Avis, Progressive leader of Connecticut.

Mr. Avis, one time political intimate of Mr. Roosevelt and now an ardent supporter of President Wilson, calls the attention of Progressives throughout the country to a letter written to him by Roosevelt on May 9, 1912, which is contrasted with Taft's present affiliation with Tait Root, Simon, Penrose, Crane, Cannon, Barnes, Guggenheim, and other Republican bosses in support of Mr. Hughes. In this letter, now made public for the first time, Mr. Roosevelt wrote in part as follows:

"The Progressive party stands today precisely where the Republican party stood in the days of Lincoln, when it was the progressive party of the nation. It is an idle task to talk of our amalgamating with either of the old party machines as it would have seemed from such a master of retortation as Lincoln amalgamating with Bourbon Democrats or the cotton whigs of their day. We stand absolutely for our platform; we believe in applying the principles of that platform to party management as well as to the government. There is no place in our ranks for the boss, for the man who represents the alliance between privilege in business and privilege in politics. I firmly believe that there are literally millions of Progressives among the rank and file both of the Republican and Democratic parties and that these men will sooner or later realize that they can do nothing where they are, and the only way they can efficiently fight for social and industrial justice for political and economic freedom for equality of opportunity, is by joining the Progressive party."

Having performed this prudential duty, Mr. Ripley proceeds to apologize for and explain away the borrowing and as he calls it, "abnormal" record. Evidently it is all against reason, and were it not for the fact that he hid the author's figures showing unexpected earnings, it is possible that he would have repudiated the whole business as a contemptible Democratic campaign trick.

There are people who consider the Santa Fe a good property and have unlimited faith in the section which it serves. What a pity it is that the principal officer of the proprietary company appears to be more interested in vindicating his reputation as a prophet of calamity than in his well deserved fame as a master of interpretation!

GREECE OF TODAY AS VIEWED BY A FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR

Against a background of crumpling and magnificent marble temples, massive amphitheaters of extensive amphitheaters, it is easy to project the taste of sentiment which bind the life of the Greeks of today to that of the classic worthies from whom he claims direct descent. According to a communication addressed to the National Geographic society by George Eugene Mason, formerly United States ambassador to Greece, a part of which is issued as a bulletin by the society, Mr. Mason, in his description of the Athens of today and of the modern citizens of the city, which reached the pinnacle of greatness in the days of Pericles, says:

"It was with only a slight shrink that I learned that the man who brought me my morning coffee at the legation wore the tremendous mace of Thiomistocles. And yet it is difficult to visualize the modern Athenian with those who once walked the streets."

Thinking of Homer, of Praxiteles and of Phidias, one looks for Helen, for Hermes, and for Athene, but the only Helen I ever saw in Athens was an American girl married to a member of the cabinet, and whose golden hair, blue eyes and classic features made her at once the reigning hostess in the city. And it is only in the islands or deep in the country, where the Albanian flood which swept across the Attic plain has never reached, that one finds the facial blemishes and the bodily grace which the ancient sculptor has taught the modern world as being common to all Greeks of classic time. And this survival persists chiefly among the soldiers, because incessant toll and constant nourishment soon deprive both men and girls of their native grace and stamp them with the ineradicable marks of a life of labor.

The Attic year is sharply divided climatically into two seasons, the rainy and the dry, the latter beginning late in May and extending to early October, and during which there is no rainfall except a single thunder shower which comes with great regularity during the second week of August. Outside of Attica climatic conditions are somewhat better. In the islands along the coast, and in the Morea there is constant greenery, grass, vines and many trees. But for one who spends a day in four summers on and in Athens it is not easy to learn that Greeks may have a steady income from forests and that colors, contrast and form can lend enchantment to the naked rock. It was long before my New England eyes appreciated the wondrous time which the Athenian sunset throws up on Lycabettus and Hymetta and that I learned that Athens now, as ever, should be hailed as the "violet-crowned" past.

The "Graeco-Tribune" is a conspicuously dovetailed editorial argument for former Supreme Justice Hughes headed "The Case of President Wilson" indicates the perplexity of organized Republicanism in its vain attempt to outdo the Athenian "Times" for criticizing the New York State College of Agricultural and Mechanical School for considering enlargement of the State Veterinary College, \$5,000 for the maintenance of the department of Veterinary Science in State University, and \$500 designated to

hold without stipend and the pernicious state of the collective Republican mind in its highly reluctant and forced retreat before Democratic facts and logic. In its gropings for a valid argument against President Wilson, the "Tribune's" editorial includes among others, the following significant paragraphs which require no favored interpretation to make clear the inability of the Republican cause to the ordinary unbiased mind:

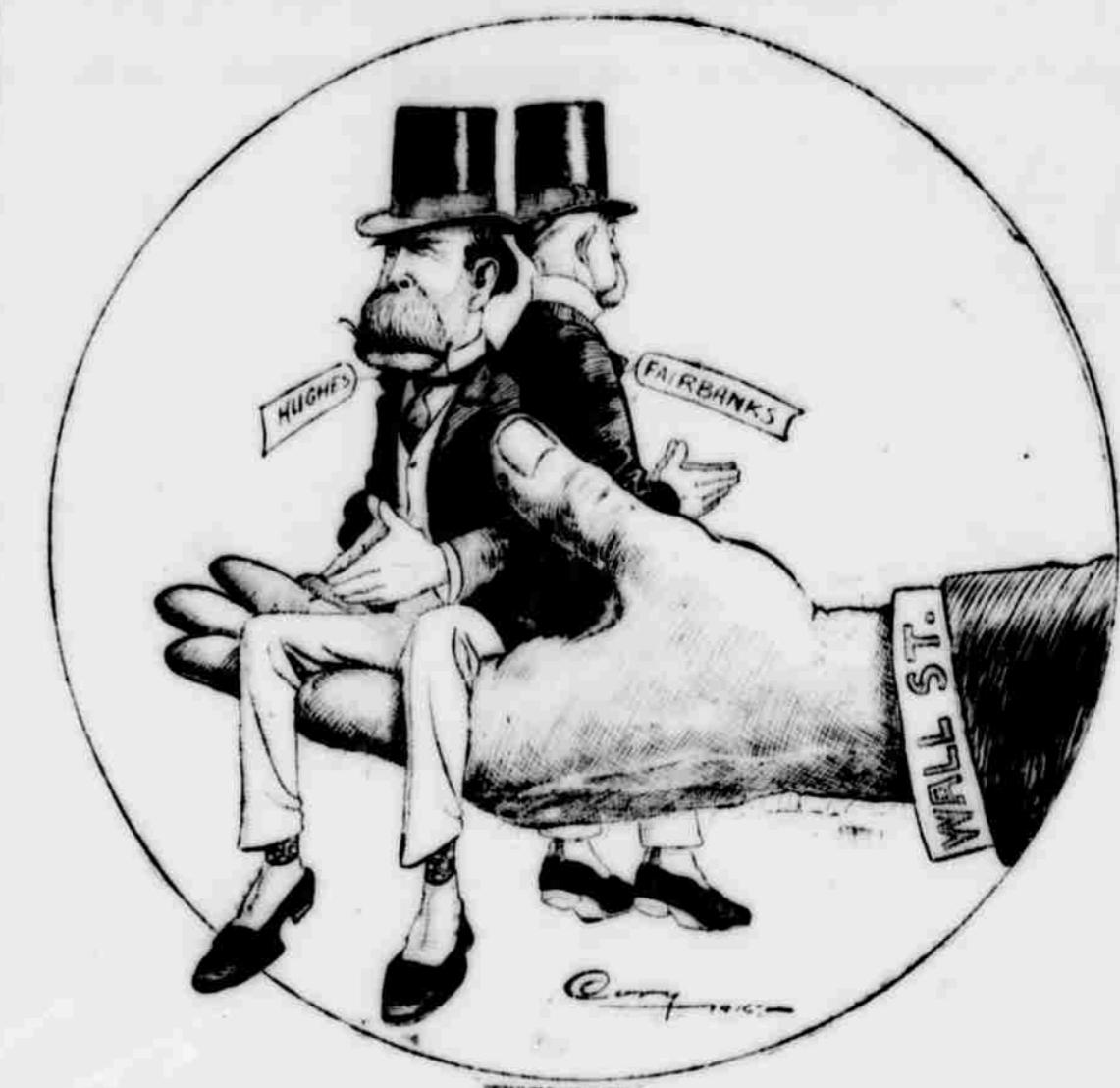
"President Wilson's speech of acceptance is the clear statement of points of Democratic strength expected of him. It is an effective presentation of the facets of fact upon which the Democracy wants the light to shine. It is an argument that any sensible Republican knows will have to be reckoned with."

"The opposition has not yet put the president on the defensive. In his speech he is not defending a record he chronicles and explains it, nor so much in answer to attack as for the information of the nation."

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"IN THE HOLLOW OF ITS HAND"



Young Clovis Men To Help Boost Town

(Special Correspondence)

Clovis, N. M., Oct. 2.—Fever-twenty young men of the city have formed members of a line-wire organization, an auxiliary body to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, which is to be known as The Young Men's Club of Clovis. One of the present purposes of the organization of the club is the establishment of an eight-hour law for woman and child workers in the District of Columbia.

An eight-hour law for employees engaged in operations under Aladdin railroad by the government instead of through contractors.

The agricultural extension agent and appropriations thereunder providing vocational education for farmers and residents of rural communities.

Masters, misters, and priests whenever unassured the right to do what when conditions are not satisfactory to them.

Seven new safety stations and new experiment stations prepared for the Bureau of Mines to extend its work of helping to them.

An investigation into the most industrial dispute in the coal-fields of West Virginia by a committee of the state whereby peace was restored.

Federal labor inspection extended as to apply to locomotive engineers and tenders.

A committee of the House of Representatives made an investigation of the conditions existing in the Colorado coal-fields and the Montana copper region during the big strike in those states.

Imposition of an income tax conforms with the provisions of the recently adopted congressional amendment placing the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

The administration of a minimum wage bill for minimum wage earners who were convicted of or under contract to do work.

Enactment of a comprehensive child labor law to protect all child commerce.

Eight-hour law for railwaymen.

In addition to the measures enumerated above enacted also the two embargoes during this session of Congress, which have been the chief factor in the preparation of this bill, to create a Bureau of Labor Safety, and the government employee compensation bill have passed the house and have been referred to the Senate. The convict labor bill to regulate slaves in confinement and prohibit admission from other states of convict-made goods, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor and also by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and is now on the calendar of both houses. A bill to provide federal aid for vocational training has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Education and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. A bill to provide increased wages for federal inspectors of locomotives and railway equipment as the house calendar with a favorable report from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. A bill to create a national employment bureau has been favorably voted on by the House Committee on Labor and is now before the Senate for consideration.

A bill for the promotion of safety of employees and travelers on railroads, providing a greater distance of clearance between cars and obstructions along the right-of-way, has been placed upon the calendar of the house with the endorsement of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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